FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1843. [NO. 1340.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Just Receiving by Steamer Cotton Plant,

100 BOXES Tin Plate, I X, from one of the best manufactories in England, a superior article.
40 boxes Tin Plate, (extra sizes) X, XX, XXX.
2,000 lbs. Iron Wire, assorted sizes, No. 1 to 21.
50 bundles Russia, American, & English Sheet Iron.
20 bundles Hoop Iron, assorted, ½ inch to 1½ inch.
1,800 lbs. Sheet and Bar Copper and Copper Bottoms.
2,400 lbs. Sheet, Bar and Pig Lead, & Lead Pipe, assorted.

—ALSO—

Tinners' Tools and Machines; Tin Plate; Brass Wove Wire, for milk strainers; Iron and Tinned Rivets; Kettle and Bucket Ears; Sauce Pan Handles; Scale Beams; Jack Chain Iron; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights; Brass Corks, &c. &c. Together with every article in the above line, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.
January 31, 1843. 39-3m

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,
TAILORS.
(SUCCESSORS OF H. ERAMBERT.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand on Gillespie street, next door to the Bank of the State, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.
December 21, 1842. 39tf

STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber's Stable in Bladen county, on or about the 7th inst. a small bay MARE, with Saddle, Bridle, Saddle Bags, and Martingale. One of the rings of the Bridle was broken, and had a wire substituted. I have no doubt that she was stolen by a man named Thomas Aldridge, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare built, hoarse voice, seeming to speak with difficulty, black eyes and dark hair. He is said to have run away from Georgia, and left a wife and child there. He started South again. I will give $50 reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that he may be brought to justice.

WILLIAM REEVES.
Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen Co., N. C., } 39-4tp
January 26, 1843. }

State of North Carolina.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

ORDERED by the Court, that S. G. Moses and Mary his wife, David H. Grove and Susan his wife, and John B. Ashe, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of Caroline M. Walker and others *vs.* C. P. Mallett and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
39tf *Clerk & Master.*

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1842.

Doe Dem. of Allan Lowry, *vs* Roe & Arch'd Baker.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan Baker, Catharine Brown and Peter Brown her husband, heirs at law of Archibald Baker, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of March next, and then and there cause themselves to be made parties defendant to said suit, in the place of Archibald Baker, dec'd, or judgment will be taken against them pro confesso.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*
January 21, 1843. 39-6w

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Maiden Lane, recently occupied by the late George B. Atkins. For terms, apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 30, 1843. 39tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

A few two horse PLOUGHS, for stiff River lands, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.
January 31, 1843. 39-4w

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

35,294 DOLLARS!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class E for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 18th of February, 1843.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

35,294 Dollars.	3,000 Dollars.
12,000 Dollars.	2,073 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	

15 of $1,200! 60 of $1,000! 60 of $500, 80 of $300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$140 00
Ditto	do	26 Half do	70 00
Ditto	do	26 Quarter do	35 00

30,000 DOLLARS!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class F for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria D. C. on Saturday, the 25th of February, 1843.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

30,000 Dollars.	10,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	3,500 Dollars.
3,000 Dollars.	2,500 Dollars.

$1,995, 2 prizes of $1,500! 30 prizes of $1,000! 50 of $250! 75 of 200! 75 of 150! 125 of 125! &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
January 21, 1843. 38-4d-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

LEATHER, LEATHER.

ALL persons wishing to purchase the above article, will find it to their advantage to call at the Tan Yard, where it will be sold either by wholesale or retail, at reduced prices, by

BEATTY, BYRNE & CO.
January 19, 1843. 38-3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late James Hadlock, at December Term, 1842, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, *Adm'r.*
January 24, 1843. 38-4w

Further Notice.

ON FRIDAY the 17th day of February, 1843 the undersigned, as Administrator of the late James Hadlock, will proceed to sell at his late residence on Hillsborough street, all the Personal Property of said Estate, household and kitchen Furniture, one Carriage, Cow and Calf, a large stock of Medicine, and a valuable assortment of Books.—Terms made known on day of sale. The sale will be continued from day to day until all is disposed of.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, *Adm'r.*
January 24, 1843. 38-3w

LARGE
AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY the 13th day of February next, being the 2d Monday in said month, the Subscriber will sell at Auction, in the town of Wadesborough, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, Hosiery, Vestings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, &c. &c.—Also, a large assortment of FANCY CUTLERY. Also, a great variety of articles in the line of Jewelry. All of which Goods are of latest fashions and approved styles. Also on the same day, I will sell my Jersey Wagon and Horse. Terms of sale, *Cash.*

I most earnestly request all persons to whom I have sold Goods on a credit, to come forward on that day and liquidate their several accounts with Cash.

I also take this opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the people of Anson county, for the liberal patronage I have received, and the kindness and hospitality with which I have been treated during my sojourn amongst them.

JOSEPH GOLDSMITH.
Wadesborough, Jan. 12, 1843. 38-3w

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, near Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C., his boy Isaac, aged about thirty years, yellow complected, spare made, about five feet ten inches high, very quick spoken, and has a large scar on one of his feet, not recollected which. I will give the above reward to any person who will confine him in any Jail so that I get him again, or deliver him to me at my residence.

JAMES L. TERRY.
January 19, 1843. 38-4w

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of the new and enlarged Edition, just received by

E. J. HALE.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ON the 10th February will be sold, at the late residence of Miss Rachael Barge,

House and half acre Lot on North street.
58 acres Land on Cape Fear, joining McPherson and McIver land.
Two quarter acre Lots, near S. Mims.
One eighth acre ditto, on McIver street.
One undivided part of 11 acres Land, near Poplar Spring.

Also, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

EDW'D W. BARGE, *Executor.*
S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*
January 16, 1843. 37tf

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving, in addition to his former Stock of Goods, Common and Fine CROCKERY, Stone Pitchers and Jars, Rio and Cuba Coffee, New Orleans Molasses, of best quality, in bbls., N. O. Sugars, Irish Potatoes, and unslacked Thomastown Lime, which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
January 10, 1843. 36-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1843.

Mr. Gales: Having in an Editorial of your paper of the 23d December, had reference to the subjects embraced in the subjoined Correspondence, I have to request the favor of its publication in the Register. As Mr. Brown says the "conversation" between Mr. Van Buren and himself, occurred about the time of the termination of the French Commission, in which Mr. V. B. used the offensive remark in regard to me, I deem it due to myself to publish his letter to Gov. Speight, dated a few days after the Commission closed, having reference to the very "appointment," which, according to Mr. Brown's statement, led to the remark. I could also give a copy of Mr. Van Buren's letter to myself, expressing in still stronger terms his friendly feelings, but that the letter is of a character so exclusively personal, as to render it indelicate in me to make it public.

Respectfully, R. M. SAUNDERS.

WASHINGTON, December 26, 1842.

Sir: You will recollect on the day before my leaving Raleigh, I met you in the Rotunda, when I remarked, I had heard some of your friends had said, they would vote for Mr. Graham in preference to me—that I informed you whatever your friends might do, no friend of mine, as far as I knew or believed, would, under any contingency, vote for a Whig as Senator—and towards you personally I had no unkind feelings; that you replied by saying—"you reciprocated my feelings of kindness, and if any of your friends had expressed themselves as I had heard, it was wrong and should not be done as far as you could prevent it." You may imagine my surprise, after this, on reading the article in the last Raleigh Register. And as the matter has thus been made public, I desire to know if you used the expressions—"that you had rather see an ultra Federalist elected than Saunders," or "that you would vote for a Federalist sooner than for me." Also, whether you used the expression—"that you had long known me to be politically dishonest"; and whether you said, what you are reported as having said—"that Mr. Van Buren had told you, he had long known me, and that I thought no man in North Carolina but myself, capable of filling an office."

I have to request an early reply to the foregoing. My friend, Mr. Russell, will hand you this.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
R. M. SAUNDERS.

Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 1, 1843.

Sir: Your letter of the 26th ult. was duly received by Mr. Russell, and in consequence of the absence of my friend, Mr. Bragg, from Town, until evening before last, a delay of a day or two has occurred, in writing you an answer.

In regard to the conversation in the Rotunda, which you refer to, as having taken place between us, on the subject of the Senatorial election, it is substantially correct as stated by you, though my recollection of it is different from yours, as to the time, and I think it occurred some days before you left Raleigh. After the expressions used by you on that occasion, disclaiming any unkindness, personally, towards me, and also disclaiming on the part of your friends any intention to vote for a Whig, in any contingency, my feelings prompted me to reciprocate the same sentiments.

While I state this, frankness requires that I should also say, that subsequent to that conversation, I learned that your course had in some respects, not been characterized by kindness towards me. In addition to this, an article was published in the Richmond Enquirer, without giving the date or place from which it was written, containing many misstatements as to myself, respecting the Senatorial election, and doing me great injustice. Without attributing this communication to any one in particular, it nevertheless had the appearance of having been written by some one in your counsels and confidence.

After these occurrences, and the declaration by some of your friends, that under no circumstances would they vote for me, together with the clear indications given, that the Whig party were relied upon to effect your election, it cannot be a just cause of surprise that my sentiments should have been changed, in regard to the subjects referred to in our conversations.

You ask me to inform you, whether I used the expression attributed to me in an article in a late Raleigh Register—"that I had rather see an ultra Federalist elected than yourself," or "that I would vote for a Federalist sooner than you." While I deny the right of any one to call in question my privilege of expressing preferences in elections for important public stations, I shall not hesitate to answer frankly your interrogatory. I did, in conversation, use substantially the expression attributed to me, under a change of views for the reasons above mentioned, and because I believed that an election of Senator from the Democratic ranks by the Whigs, would prove more injurious to the Democratic party, than the election of one from the ranks of our political opponents.

You ask also, if I had used the expression—"that I had long known you to be politically dishonest." In answer, I will state, that in conversation I used those or words of similar import. It is due, however, to a proper understanding of my meaning, that I should say that I used them in the sense in which they are ordinarily used towards public men who are supposed, on some occasions, to permit individual views to influence them to too great an extent, in their endeavors to attain public promotion.

You further request to be informed, whether I had said "that Mr. Van Buren had told me, he had long known you, and that you thought no man in North Carolina, but yourself, was capable of filling an office." The above remark was, in conversation, substantially repeated by me. In a conversation with Mr. Van Buren before he was elevated to the Presidency, and about the time your appointment as Commissioner under the French Treaty was to terminate, and when your name was presented or was spoken of as intended to be presented to Gen. Jackson for another appointment, I understood him to use, in substance, the above remark.

I have authorized my friend, Mr. Bragg, to transmit to you this letter.

Very respectfully, &c.,
B. BROWN.

Hon. R. M. SAUNDERS.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1843.

Sir: Your letter of the 1st inst. in answer to mine of the 26th December, under cover of a note from Mr. Bragg, has been received.

To my first inquiry, whether you had said you was willing to vote for "an ultra federalist" in preference to me, you answer in the affirmative. You also admit the conversation as stated by me to have passed between us before I left Raleigh. But you say your sentiments were changed in consequence of my course being personally unkind, and of other matters to which you refer. To which I answer, I neither said or did any thing pending the contest, to which you had a right to take exception. And it might have been well had you inquired as to the truth of the facts, before deciding upon a supposed case of injustice. As to your opinion on the effect of an election of a Democrat by Whig votes, I take the liberty of saying, it is the more singular as coming from you, as I learn Dr. Shanklin voted for you in caucus—for Mr. Graham in the House, and finally for you again. And I further learn, when a Whig Senator expressed to a friend of yours his disposition to vote for you—there was no objection to your being elected by a Whig vote.

You also admit the correctness of the expressions as used by Mr. Van Buren, and as repeated by you. I take it for granted, the authority of Mr. Van Buren in regard to me, was invoked by you, in order to influence those to whom the remarks were repeated. The office of Commissioner under the French Treaty, was conferred upon me by President Jackson, without any application or knowledge on my part, but as I understood at the time from my friend Louis McLane, then Secretary of State, on his recommendation, together with that of Mr. Van Buren. When the commission was about to expire, Mr. Kane, one of the Commissioners and a personal friend of mine, informed me that Mr. Henderson, the Comptroller, was about to resign, and he thought it a situation that would suit me, and for which I was well qualified. I at first declined having any thing to do with it, but was induced after my resignation as Attorney General, to allow him to inquire into it. Several letters, at my request, were forwarded to me, and amongst the number one from Mr. Macon to the President, and one from Gov. Speight to Mr. Van Buren. Having been elected Judge, my name was not further pressed. But on my return home, I received from Mr. Van Buren an open letter to Gov. Speight, in answer to his, couched in the most friendly and flattering terms towards me, in which he uses language very different from that which you say he used to you. Whilst in Washington, I was on all occasions treated by Mr. Van Buren, with marked respect. I have felt it due to myself to make this statement, and not because I supposed you felt any particular interest about it.

I come now to the only matter in your letter to which I had the right to take exceptions on personal grounds—and that is, the part in which you admit you used the expression, "that (you) had long known (me) to be politically dishonest." You add an explanation of the "meaning" in which you intended the use of these terms. And as I understand by this explanation, you intend to disclaim the offensive sense of the words "politically dishonest," and that you did not intend thereby to impeach my *public or private integrity*—but that you used the words excepted to, in the sense of *ambition* and not of *knavery*. If in this, I have understood you correctly, then am I content, and shall consider the correspondence as closed.

I have the honor to be, &c.
R. M. SAUNDERS.

Hon. B. BROWN.

My Dear Sir: I would certainly have acknowledged the receipt of your and our friend Edwards' letter, had it not been my intention to send you a verbal explanation, through Mr. Saunders. I entertain a high sense of his public and private merits, have on two successive occasions, taken an active part in promoting his interests, and would with pleasure, have done so again, but for the circumstances in which the partiality of my friends have placed me. When I accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, I determined, in justice to the administration and myself, to put down, as far as opposition calumny can be put down, the imputation of a design, on its part, to use the patronage of the Government, for the promotion of my election, by abstaining from all interference in its dispensation. This resolution, I have faithfully maintained. I am moreover, quite sure, that if the President had been in a situation to gratify Gen. Saunders' friends, it would have required no solicitation of mine, to have induced him to do so. Do me the favor to show this to our friend Edwards, and believe me,

Very truly, yours,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

GOV. SPAIGHT.
Washington, Jan. 4, 1835.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

RALEIGH.

Messrs. Editors:—This same Raleigh presents many themes, which a ready writer might make interesting—first it is a pleasant location—secondly, it is pleasantly built; and thirdly, it is inhabited by a very pleasant set of people, consequently this combination makes a very pleasant place. For my own pleasure, I pen the above *pleasant* paragraph—to please you, I propose the pleasure of a *pleasant* review of the pleasant public characters, now here, as the representatives of the people's pleasure.

When I was at school, I remember a hard word, which if memory serves right, was called "tautology"—don't apply the word to me, for I confess the truth, I have forgotten what it means—if, however, the above is any approach to it, it is certainly excusable as I have the authority and example of Mrs. Trollope, the divine Fanny, Basil Hall, Charles Dickens, et id genus omne.

To begin with the Senate. The Speaker—he is a man of about forty-five, very genteel and dignified in his appearance, quite ready in his decisions, and although supposed to be rather ultra and rigid in his democracy, no *enemy* ever doubted the perfect fairness of his course as a presiding officer. If no honor accrues to the State by the proceedings of this Legislature, the fault does not lie with the *speakers* in the chair of either house, but with the *speakers* on the floor. These latter have really much to answer for. It is the opinion of many candid "lookers on" here, that the sins and offences against the good old English language, committed in the two houses, "would sink a navy."

This may appear a *rather* sweeping sentence, but it need not be applied solely to this Legislature—I have heard worse talks in Harrisburg and Albany, than the worst delivered here, this winter. On the whole, some of these display a degree of what may be called real native eloquence. For instance, I heard in the Senate, the other day, from a man, plain, almost meanly dressed, a speech on the subject of maintaining the honor and credit of the State, where the State had endorsed the bonds of a corporation, which was unable to pay when due, which would have added an additional wreath to the laurels of Patrick Henry. I have seen an illustrated edition of Scott's works, which has a representation of the old Land daman of the Swiss mountains; look it up; and you will find an exact portrait of the democratic Senator from Surry.

Another specimen of democracy can be found in this Senate, in the Hon. ——, who has held high offices, and is still anxious for them. He speaks on all occasions and is not listened to as attentively as his position would lead us to expect. He is influenced by a perfect monomania in regard to corporations. So much so, that he occasionally brings them in, in a perfectly ridiculous manner. An instance occurred the other day illustrative of this. It was an application for an act of incorporation for a militia company—the Hon. Gentleman saw danger—he mounted his hobby as a war charger—he sounded the alarm, and rushed forward to defend the constitution, endangered by military encroachments, and for an hour he ranted and roared as though "all the world, and Buncombe too," was to be destroyed, by giving these poor fellows the privilege of making bye laws for their own regulation and government. The gentleman always brings to my mind an old story, told —— —— somewhere of the management of a party at an English election. The only answer to all argument was to raise the cry of "The Church is in danger! the Church is in danger!!" So this gentleman in every case, on every question that comes up, jumps up and declares the constitution in danger, repeating it in a perfectly parrot like monotony.

I will give another specimen of the North Carolina democratic Senator, in the Hon. W—— E——. Genteelly dressed—easy and pleasant in his manner—a voice of great compass, but under perfect command and of pleasant tone. He is not a frequent speaker, but is always listened to with pleasure by both parties. Every word is in the right place—his emphasis and cadence are always regular, and his logic and rhetoric could not be improved by a Hedge or a Blair. Is it not a little singular that such a man should not at once become the head leader of his party? I put this question to a member of the other House, (who has made himself somewhat conspicuous, by his anxiety to examine the Governor's furniture.) Can you imagine his answer? Why Sir, said he, (assuming an air of dignity) "the truth is, the Senator from Warren is too much of a *gentleman!!!*" "O! Tempora—O! mores,"—is it come to this, that a noisy demagogue shall set himself up as a leader of democracy, and cry down a man, because the same God, who gave him talents and judgment and industry to improve them, has added the blessing of a graceful form and carriage.

A pretty and pleasant speaker is the young Senator from W. A man of talents, but he wants age and experience. These are a few of the most marked characters, on this side of the House, I cannot say leaders, for the great defect in the party arrangement is that they have no leaders.

On the Whig side, they show the same want of a leader. Their head-most man may be considered the Senator from Halifax. A stern resolute gentleman of the old school—solid sense, undaunted courage and strict integrity are his characteristics. He does not waste words, but takes a position which he thinks right, and from that he cannot be driven.

The next (at least in his own opinion,) is the Senator from Guilford. A strange mixture—rather unchemical is the composition of his mind. It does not however present any characteristic sufficiently interesting to make a description readable. A tall fine looking old gentleman, from near the South Carolina line, talks as good sense and speaks as much to the purpose as any man. There are several strong-minded, hard working men of this party in the Senate, but few are of so much calibre as to bear a description,—and as the other House presents a greater variety, I propose to visit them, and end my sketches. At present I hold myself excused from *politics*, I dislike that word. I am no politician, but only A COSMOPOLITE.

The opinion of Europe upon the good faith of the United States—before pretty well understood here—seems to have been provoked to a fresh utterance by the intimation in the President's Message, made upon the authority of Mr. Robinson, (the agent sent to Europe to sell United States Stocks, and who returned *re infecta,)* that he could not dispose of the stock because of the combination of large capitalists who would purchase no United States stock until the General Government would consent to assume the State debts.

Private and public advices from London pronounce this statement of Mr. Robinson to be wholly unfounded, and much wonder is expressed that the President should have suffered himself to insert such an erroneous account in a grave official paper.

The truth is, so great an alarm exists in Europe about the preservation of good faith in the United States, that even if capitalists should take an American loan, it would remain upon their hands. Those who seek investments cannot make the metaphysical distinction between citizens of Mississippi, for instance, who in that capacity repudiate State debts, and the same citizens represented in Congress, for whom it is claimed they will never consent that the United States Government shall repudiate.—*N. Y. Amer.*

CONSEQUENCES OF MISGOVERNMENT.

FROM THE HUDSON GAZETTE.

Below we give a list of the prices of produce in Ohio. They indicate "*hard times*" for the producers of the soil in that State:

Wheat, per bushel,	$0 40
Rye,	18
Corn,	10
Oats,	10
Potatoes,	12½
Clover seed,	$2 50 to $3
Pork, per cwt.	$1 25 to $1 50
Beef, "	$1 to $1 50
Butter, per pound,	6¼
Chickens, per pair,	8 to 10c

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

These prices "indicate a *hard* currency as well as "hard times." The Locofocos of Ohio have nearly accomplished the great object of their hopes and labors in the establishment of an exclusive specie currency. By dint of a persevering war against the banks, most of these institutions in Ohio have been broken down or forced into liquidation. The total currency of the State is now actually less, by half a million of dollars, than the aggregate of the State and county taxes. Produce and property have been brought down to the "hard money" standard. The result of all this is to be seen in the above table. Wheat forty cents a bushel, corn at ten, butter at six cents a pound, and chickens at 10 cents a pair! These are the legitimate fruits of Locofocoism. Low wages, scanty prices, and heavy taxes are the blessings which it dispenses to the People. How much longer is the country to groan under the burden of this bitter yoke?

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Low Prices—Low Wages—Everything Down.—We have nearly reached in these United States (not *quite* though) the hard money specie currency times we used to hear so much of, when Harrison on one side, and Van Buren on the other, were candidates for the Presidency. There is about as much specie in the country now as there is bank paper. Gold is as plenty as it ever will be in any country where gold or silver alone is to constitute the currency. We are nearly in the condition of the hard money countries, or, if not quite there, likely soon to be there. The laborer now is paid nearly as low as in France or Germany, and finds it almost as difficult to obtain work; and, as he fully approximates the *hard money system, he will be* quite as well off as the laborer in Lombardy, or Naples, or Turkey, where there is an exclusive hard money currency.

We, of the United States, not content with the sound specie and paper currency we had in 1828, when Gen. Jackson was elected to the Presidency, have been trying now for some time to make about 60 or $80,000,000 of specie represent all the property, all the labor, and all the energy and capacity of 17,000,000 of people. Now, dividing these 80,000,000 of dollars among these 17,000,000, it gives us not five dollars each to represent all we have or all we earn—but when we remember that the *millionaires,* such as John Jacob Astor, have a good part of these eighty millions, it leaves the great masses of society nothing at all to represent all the industry or capacity they have. Thus, when gold alone is money, and money is made scarce, and the *millionaires* monopolize even that scarcity, it is not at all to be wondered at that real estate is worth but little in money, the produce of farms less, and labor least of all. Hence low prices, low wages, and every thing down.

We are thus reaping the harvest sown of a hard money currency. The fruits of the "experiment" of 1830-'32-'34 are yet upon us. We are enjoying a few of the comforts and luxuries of a hard money Government. We are about as well off as the people of France, where there is one Bank with a very restricted currency, and not quite so badly off as Naples, or Sicily, or Turkey, where there is no credit, but a pure hard money Government. With nothing but hard money, hard money prices must continue. If gold is the only god that can effect the great interchanges between man and man, we must live as people do where that kind of a god is exclusively adored. It was once an idea that this country was well enough off, but this is obsolete, and now we are learning European fashions.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Some months since, we placed a number of accounts against subscribers in Alabama in the hands of a collector travelling through that State. He subsequently remitted to his partner in Philadelphia a draft in our favor, on *Mobile,* for the amount of the small portion of the bills which had been collected, after deducting twenty-five per cent. commission for his collections, and three-fourths per cent. for difference between the interior of Alabama and Mobile. At the time the draft should have arrived, the discount between Philadelphia and Mobile was forty per cent. against the latter, and about three-fourths per cent. between the former and Baltimore, in favor of the latter—so that, had the amount reached us in due order of time, we would have found ourself minus sixty-six and a half per cent. to which we may add one-half per cent. for postage.

Cleveland, Ohio, has acquired an extent of commercial business far greater than we had supposed. The exports of that city during the year 1842, amounted to $5,851,898 66, of which something over $1,016,000 went to Canada. The number of arrivals by steamboat during the year was 1,050, and by other vessels 1,418: the number of departures equal, less 4. Of the aggregate exports $1,116,720 consisted of wheat, $2,224,524 of flour, $194,500, of iron, $334,364 of pork, and $101,308, of cheese. A company of citizens of Cleveland has gone extensively into the manufacture of lard oil and candles.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

[*From the detail of Legislative proceedings for the last days of the late Session, we extract the following items, as possessing some interest:*—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

Mr. Wilson, of Lincoln, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to incorporate the Alfordsville Troop of Cavalry, in Robeson, was rejected.

Mr. Monroe opposed the motion, and Mr. Halsey commenced speaking in favor of the motion, but became so convulsed with laughter, and the House joined in so heartily, that he could not proceed.

Mr. Doak then took the floor, and addressed the House with much point and earnestness in favour of the motion, so that when he had concluded, the usual gravity was restored.

The question was taken, and the motion prevailed by an almost unanimous vote. The bill then passed its third reading.

[This is the same bill which was opposed with so much violence in the Senate by Mr. Brown, by a speech against the Banks and the Tariff.]

Mr. Patterson presented a bill to amend the Charters of the several Banks of this State. [Provides for reducing the penalty for failing to pay Specie on their notes from twelve to six per cent.] Mr. Cardwell moved its rejection, and spoke in favor of the motion.

Mr. Nash hoped the motion would not prevail. A great many relief measures had been introduced this Session, but he thought this better calculated to give relief than any other.

Mr. Moore hoped, the gentleman from Rockingham, (Mr. C.) would withdraw his motion, as an act of courtesy to a fellow-member; but Mr. C. refused.

Mr. Barringer thought, the gentleman from Rockingham had met the question properly, and he should vote for the motion. He believed the Banks of this State had managed their business well; he had confidence in them—but he was for holding them to the contract.

The question was then taken on the motion to reject; but there was not a quorum present.

And about half after 10, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

It is deemed unnecessary to publish in detail, the proceedings of the Legislature, in either branch to-day, as whatever was matured, will be found in the list of Captions. Indeed, such was the confusion reigning in the two Houses, that no intelligible account could be given.

The Political Resolutions, which had previously passed the Senate, embodying extracts from the bill of Rights, expressing confidence in the opinions of Washington, Madison, &c., (the same as offered in the shape of amendments by Mr. Morehead,) were laid on the table in the House, on motion of Mr. Cad. Jones, of Orange, without day.

The Resolutions from the Senate, in relation to the conditional surrender of the Bank of the State's Charter, were also called up, and laid on the table without day.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

Both Houses met this morning 6 o'clock, A. M. merely to ratify Bills, exchange messages, and adjourn. The usual votes of thanks to the Speakers were passed *nem. con.* We were present in the House, and heard Mr. Speaker Graves's Valedictory, which though very brief, was neat and appropriate.

We learn that Gen. Wilson also delivered a very feeling Address to the Senate, on announcing the adjournment of that body, *sine die.*

On Friday, the Speaker submitted to the House of Commons the following letter from Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq. accepting the office of U. S. Senator; which was read and transmitted to the Senate.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive, through your Speakers, official notice of my election as a Senator in the Congress of the United States from North Carolina, with a request that I would accept the same.

It has become so much a matter of course to make professions of gratitude for public favor, that I am not without apprehension such professions from me will be regarded as a mere form. But called, as I have been, without any solicitation of mine, to assume the responsibilities of so distinguished a station in the service of North Carolina, it is but a faint expression of my feelings to declare that I thank you with all my heart for this mark of your confidence. Though oppressed by a painful distrust of my ability to do the half of what my affection for the State would prompt me to undertake in her behalf, still I believe it is my duty not to decline your nomination. I would that I had more experience and greater capacity for the patriotic work. Such as I have shall be brought to it without reserve. Our State enjoys, as she deserves, an enviable reputation for honesty and disinterestedness. In her devotion to liberty and the Union, she has been second to none. For submission to lawful authority, a reverence for law and order, and a general regard for personal rights, I do believe there is not such another people in the world. These virtues, while they distinguish the character of the State, do at the same time furnish strong motives for faithfulness in her public agents. I trust it may be in my power to shew my own appreciation of her partiality, by always regarding the station assigned to me as an instrument to advance her welfare. And if, in the order of Providence, it should be my lot to accomplish any great good, or to assist others in accomplishing it—to prevent any serious evils to our common country and to North Carolina in particular, or to aid others in preventing them, I shall hereafter rejoice more that the good work was done, than I shall that I did it, and much more than I now can that I have been chosen by you to attempt it.

On the other hand, should it be my misfortune to fail altogether, and to lose at the close the confidence which has been so generously bestowed in the outset, my friends shall not find a reason for my failure in the lack of zeal to do all my duty to North Carolina; nor will my enemies be able to attribute it, in any degree, to a violation of previous pledges; for beyond such as my known political principles have authorised you fairly to infer, I am bound by no other pledges whatever. I do not affect to be ignorant that my election to the Senate was made by the Democratic party; and I should spurn the thought of deserting the principles of that party, after having been chosen to fill so exalted a post for the very purpose of helping to sustain them. I am myself heartily and conscientiously a *Democrat.*

It is the common lot of public men to encounter calumny and misrepresentation. That would seem to be a tax imposed by freedom upon patriotism; and I am not so vain as to expect to go free. May I not, however, be permitted on this occasion, without censure from any quarter, to bespeak the candor of all just men against those suspicions which are so common, but so well calculated to weaken the hands of a representative? I do it more for the office of State Senator than for myself; not so much to protect my own feelings as to fortify the station I must occupy—suspicions, I mean, of the political integrity of a representative, begetting distrust, if he fails on all occasions to range himself as a servile follower behind some great party captain; and on the other hand, causing even respectable men, to their own dishonor and that of human nature, to think of enticing a political opponent from the path of rectitude by pretending to anticipate his treachery, if ever he happens to separate from his own party leaders upon any question whatever. The dread of false clamors by selfish men of one's own side, and the mortifying enticements of flattery from the other, springing alike from this uncharitable source, constitute serious discouragements to a scrupulous and sensitive mind against accepting a public office; whilst to venal or to timid men in office, they are perilous temptations to swerve from the manly performance of their duty. It must needs be that parties will exist; and perhaps it is right and proper that they should. I am not to be understood as deprecating party; but only the malignant ingenuity with which it strives to fasten itself upon all and every question which can be presented. This latter spirit is an undeniable evil. It makes us slaves to the bad passions not only of ourselves, but of others also. It destroys the salutary influence of a well regulated and patriotic party spirit, having for its object the happiness of the people, and looking to the welfare of the country. Honest statesmen have always been more or less party men. There are, however, as there always must be, some questions which concern our government, above the rightful control of mere party—questions, in the determination of which, upright minds, though attached to the same party, may differ without crime in either; and legislators for the Union, though belonging to opposite parties, may happen to concur without bad faith in either—questions upon which it were as factious to adhere to a party, contrary to the convictions of one's understanding, for the sake of *opposition*, as it would be dishonorable upon others of a different character to desert party and to falsify the professions by means of which he had been elevated to office. And is it not a dictate of prudence in the people to multiply rather than to diminish the number of these questions? as it should be a principle of honor among those who aim to give a direction to the popular mind, to allow to their representative that there are some points upon which, being left to think for himself, he will be expected to act independently according to his own judgment, without thereby exposing himself to be claimed as an ally by his enemies, or denounced as a traitor by his friends. Though a party man, therefore, upon measures which legitimately connect themselves with the acknowledged principles of party, and by no means approving the hypocrisy of statesmen or politicians who may feign to live altogether above its atmosphere, I dare not surrender the *State* to party, did fealty to the latter make it necessary to do it; nor will I ever sacrifice my party to *self*, should it be in my power to do that.

Relying upon the blessing of God on my efforts to serve North Carolina, and as *her Senator*, [adhering] to right for its own sake, in public as in private life, I shall strive to deserve alike the confidence of the State and of the party by whose favor this high trust has been confided to me.

I am your friend and countryman,

WILL. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1843.

A Second Daniel.—The last "Standard" publishes a Speech, delivered by Mr. Hester, of Granvillle, (Loco-Foco,) during the late Session, from which we take the following passage.

"If, *Sir*, nothing is done for the relief of the people, when we return we shall find a disappointed people; and, *Sir*, I fear an enraged community. I hope, *Sir*, however, in this I may be disappointed; the question *Sir*, will be asked us on returning home to our constituents, what have you done for our relief? Shall we answer nothing? I hope not *Sir*. But, *Sir*, it is yet to be done. What Mr. Speaker, may we expect to be the answer? It will be this *Sir*—did you not two years ago pledge the faith of the State, to relieve Rail-Road Companies, and could you not, with equal propriety, have pledged the faith of the State to relieve us, the People! The people, *Sir*, will remember these things; and *Sir*, we will soon have to render an account of our stewardship, and I fear, *Sir*, when weighed in the balance of public sentiment, we *shall be found* wanting."

Well, the Legislature has adjourned without doing any thing for the relief of the people, and of course, according to Mr. Hester's prediction, the Representatives will be weighed in the balance and "found wanting." When a Loco Foco member thus acknowledges in advance, that his party deserves the anger of their constituents, we cannot see with what face any of them can dare to ask a re-election at their hands. They admit themselves incompetent and faithless, and of course, the people will deem it folly to entrust them with power again.—*Register.*

Henry I. Toole, of Pitt, is nominated in the "Washington Republican," as the most fitting person to be run on the Democratic Ticket, in Mr. Stanly's District.—*Ib.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

LITERARY BOARD—AGAIN.

We invite the attention of all parties, to the remarks of Mr. Barringer, in this paper, in relation to a charge recently brought against the Literary Board by the "Standard."

If any person feels inclined to complain, that the private transactions of gentlemen are thus bruited to the world, let him recollect that the Board has had no agency in making them public. The Legislature demanded the names of the borrowers, and the amount due by each respectively, and had the whole forthwith published for the use of its members. It was of course no longer within the power of the Literary Board, to consult their own notions of delicacy and propriety. The Legislature commanded, and they were bound to obey.

P. S. Since the foregoing was in type, we perceive the "Standard" of Wednesday last, gives what purports to be a statement of the debts due the Literary Board, and upon which statement its grevious assertions were based. We are now, more than ever convinced, that some one has imposed upon the Editor of that paper, for, differing as we do *toto cœlo* in all political matters, we do not believe he would, himself, have prepared such a document as he has published. We repeat then, it is due to himself, that he should give up the name of the individual who furnished the list. Independent of the deception manifest on its very face, by publishing the names of Ladies amongst the *Whig* debtors, it also classes among them, as will be seen, some of the rankest Loco Focos in the State; but worse than all, *several of the names given as Whig debtors, are those of individuals, who never have borrowed one cent from the Literary Board!* The Statement embodied in Mr. Barringer's Speech, is a faithful transcript from the Books of the Board, and may be relied on as true to the very letter. By comparing it with the "Standard's" list, the gross errors of the latter may be detected. If there was any mistake in Mr. Barringer's Exhibit, why did not gentlemen point them out, when challenged to do so on the floor? So far from this being attempted, Mr. Cardwell (Loco.) rose, when Mr. B. took his seat, and remarked that the statement of the "Standard" was altogether improper, and that all parties on that floor were perfectly satisfied, that the affairs of the Board had been judiciously managed and with the strictest integrity.

We know not who the "Standard's" pimp is, but we confidently rely that its Editor will not permit himself to be made such a cat's paw of, as to father a garbled and false statement.

The Resolution, directing the President and directors of the Literary Board to loan out the Principal of the Literary Fund on hand, being under consideration—

Mr. BARRINGER said, he should vote for the Resolution, and he should support it whether the amendment of the gentleman from Halifax, were adopted or not. He had no doubt that whether the Board were directed to *loan* or to *invest* the fund, now collected and yielding no profit, the trust confided to them would be safely and judiciously executed. He had no fears of favoritism or mismanagement on the part of the Board. I feel warranted in this declaration, (said Mr. B.) from my knowledge of the manner in which their business has been heretofore transacted. I take occasion here, Mr. Speaker, (and I am glad of the opportunity to do so, on the discussion of this Resolution,) to correct a gross misstatement contained in a publication in a paper in this City—I mean the 'Standard.' Here Mr. B. read the following article from the last 'Standard:'

"*A Pretty Concern.*—It is ascertained by the Committee appointed to investigate the transactions of the Literary Fund, that there are *fifty-one* borrowers, *forty-five* of whom are "Whigs," and *six* only are democrats. The *forty-five* "Whigs" have borrowed *ninety-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-nine* dollars, and the *six* democrats *eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-six*. Now is not this a pretty concern! Was ever such an instance known of unblushing favoritism! No wonder Whiggery strove to keep off the exposure."

Now, sir, this article does palpable injustice not only to the Whig party, but to the Board, and to a Committee of this House, of which Committee I was a member—and whose Report on the subject, was concurred in by this House without a dissenting voice. I do here, Mr. Speaker, in my place, pronounce this statement untrue in every particular, and utterly deny every conclusion attempted to be drawn from these false premises. And, sir, if the statement I shall here make, in regard to this matter, be not substantiated by the facts known to this House, then I desire, at this time, an open contradiction of any of them by any member of the House. It is not true, that "*Whiggery*" strove to keep off the "*exposure.*" The fact is directly the contrary. The Whigs—yes, Mr. Speaker, the Whig Governor and the Whig Board, and the Whigs in this House—invited and sought the investigation, as is well known to every member here. Both parties went for investigation, as proposed at the first of the session, by the Resolution of the gentleman from Edgecombe. I proposed an amendment, extending the inquiry farther than was contemplated by that Resolution, and directing the Committee to examine into the *solvency* of the borrowers, into *all the affairs of the Board, and to send for persons and papers.* The only difference between the course of the two parties on the subject was, that with a few honorable exceptions, the Democratic party voted against this more extensive investigation, proposed by my amendment, while the Whigs went for it. A Committee, composed of a majority of Democrats, was appointed—we made a thorough and laborious examination of all the affairs of both Boards—of the solvency of the debtors, and the manner in which they had been managed from their first organization. Every thing was found to be right. Not the slightest dissatisfaction was expressed by any member of the Committee, nor do I believe that any was felt. I cannot believe, that any member of the Committee has authorized the publication to which I have alluded. We certainly *did not ascertain* the facts to be as therein stated, or intended to be insinuated. The Reports will speak for themselves. The result of our labors has been published by the House, and received its unanimous concurrence. Not a cent has been at any time lost by either Board; nor is there any danger of loss, if human testimony is to be credited at all. The Committee had the power, and did send for persons; and from the evidence of the most respectable witness summoned before us, we were all satisfied that all was correct and that the loans were safely made. Now, sir, as to the charge of favoritism, how stand the facts? I have taken some pains to examine this matter. The reports are before gentlemen—they can examine, for themselves, and look into the political complexion of the names and the amounts borrowed. I have prepared a Statement, which I will read to the House, and if there be any error in it, I ask gentlemen to correct me *now*, while I am on the subject, and not attempt, hereafter, to make political capital out of a matter, which can now be understood and explained while we are here. In this Statement, I have classed the politics of the borrowers, with their respective amounts, into Whigs and Democrats, and have added a column, into which I have placed the loans made to partners, where one was a Whig and one a Democrat, to Corporations, to Professors in Colleges, and to Ladies, and denominated them all as '*neutral.*' [Here Mr. Cardwell inquired of the gentleman from Cabarrus, if he could inform the House whether the Ladies who had obtained loans, were in fact Whigs or Democrats. Mr. Barringer replied, that he had not inquired into that particular; but as the Ladies of the whole country were nearly all Whigs, he would grant, if gentlemen desired it, that they were in this instance, Whigs.] Mr. Barringer then read the following Tabular Statement:

Original borrowers of Literary Board—when there were TWO *Democrats and* ONE *Whig.*

	Locos.	Whig.	Neut'l.
B. B. Smith,	4,000		
Thos. Cobb,	5,000		
Terrill & Brooks,	2,500		
Wm. Roles,	1,000		
D. Holland,	1,450		
John Holloway,	2,000		
Cowan & Fisher,	57,000		
Dan'l Boor,	1,500		
W. J. Langdon, Crowder & Co.	6,000		
W. G. Alford,	2,000		
Wesley Hanks,	2,447		
John Beard, Jr.	2 000		
Bunn & Bryan,	8,000		
Bennett Bunn,	6 500		
Rom. M. Saunders,	2,500		
Abram Rencher,	4 000		
R. W. Snead,	3,000		
John Sugg,			1,200
Selby and Greene,			1,000
B. T. Blake,			2,500
Amos Battle,			4,000
T. S. Beckwith & Co.			1,000
J. J. Christophers,			1,000
W. F. Clark,			1,500
C. W. D. Hutchings,			1,200
J. Busbee,			2,000
Jno. Devereux,			1,200
L. Morgan,			2,000
N. J. King,			3,000
W. Barbee,			3,000
J. W. Carr & Co.			5 000
John Beckwith,			2 000
J. T. Leach,			1 000
C. J. Williams,			2,000
A. Williams,			2 000
J. Lasater,			1,500
R. Faucett,			1,000
C. P. Mallett,			10,000
A. J. Battle,			2,000
S. J. Baker,			3,000
W. & A. Stith,			2 000
J. W. Lewis,			4,000
Holderby & McPheeters,			6 500
A. D Moore,			2,000
F. J. Swann,			4,000
Th. F. Davis,			1,500
Th. P. Devereux,			1,000
F. C. Hill,			1,200
David Carter,			1,000
Turner & Hughes,			4 000
Turner & Hughes,			1,000
E. B. Freeman,			200
A. D. Moore,			1,100
L. Pool,			930
Jas. Moore,			2 000
D. S. Russell,			5 000
John S. Pearson,			4 000
S. J. Baker,			800
Wm. M. Sneed,			3,000
G. F. Davidson,			400
Hugh McQueen,			400
Th. Meredith,			2,000
D. W. Stone, Ex'r of Sarah Stone,			1,200
Cave & Holland, (L & W)			2,000
James Phillips,			1,000
Eleanor Haywood,			5 000
P. K. Dickinson (for Rail Road.)			20,000
Battle & Ricks, (L. & W.)			1,000
Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road,			50,000
Eliza E. Haywood,			1,200
Elisha Mitchell,			2,000
Total amount,	$110,897	102.130	83,400

LOANS SINCE 1st JANUARY 1841.

M. Sater,	1 500		
John Hutchins,	501		
B. B. Smith,	2,400		
Richard Hines,		1,200	
Will. Hill,		1,000	
A. J Battle,		200	
J. W. Lewis,		2,000	
Th. Meredith,		225	
Wake Forest College,			10,000
G. E. Badger & D. Stone, (State.)			609
Jno. M. Mason, (State,)			210
Eliza E. Haywood,			219
Total amount,	$4 401	$4.625	11,038

THE DEBTS AS OWED AT THE TIME OF MAKING THE REPORT.

14 Locos, including the Cowan Debt contracted by Fisher,	$50,211 55
Owed by Whigs,	$41.849 90
Owed by Ladies, and notes substituted for the Notes of Ladies and Professors; and loans made under Resolution of Legislature, and to pay the State debts,	$17,849 90

Now, Mr. Speaker, is it true that favoritism has been shown? And if so, by whom? It will be remembered that the first Board consisted, as will be seen by the Committee's Report, of *two* Democrats and *one* Whig. Is it true, that the Board have made loans to 45 Whigs and to the amount of $97.469—and to but six Democrats, the sum of $11,486? In some instances, the debts stand in the name of Whigs, who have assumed to pay them, when they were originally borrowed by Democrats. And in one instance, I have placed a large debt, now standing in the name of a Whig, to the Democratic column, because, upon my application at the Governor's Office, from the Document on file there, I have ascertained that the debt was originally negotiated and contracted for by a Democrat, for himself and others, as a Company. I allude to the debt of Mr. Cowan, in whose name the debt now stands, and who, as appears from the Report of the Committee, has assumed the payment of it. The present Board have made but few loans, except when specially authorised by law, as in the case of Wake Forest College, and for the benefit of the State, as in the loan to Mr. Badger, Mr. Stone and Mr Mason, to pay debts due from the State. And certainly in regard to the transactions of the present Whig Board, there can be no pretence of favoritism. Their account is a short one, and can be easily understood. In regard to the loans made by the original Board, the charge is equally erroneous: and indeed, it would be a strange species of favoritism for a Democratic Board, as it then was, to be extending favors to Whig applicants. And if this first Board had even preferred to lend to Whigs, rather than to their own friends, it does not become the Democrats to complain of the conduct of a Democratic Board, and charge to the account of the Whigs, not only their own, but the faults of their opponents.

But, Mr. Speaker, I do not believe, and so the Committee found, that any fault can be justly ascribed to either Board. And I rejoice in this belief. I regret, that, at any time, an attempt should have been made to manufacture political capital out of the management of this fund. The Literary Fund has been prudently and well managed. It ought to be regarded as sacred—it was established for great and wise purposes; and both political parties ought to feel interested in preserving it from the pollution of party strifes, and in applying its income steadily to the benevolent ends for which it was created, without endangering its usefulness by a union with the miserable struggles of party warfare. I have felt it my duty to make this statement, in justice to the Board, to the Committee, and myself, a member of it—and to prevent any erroneous impression from being made on the public mind from the article to which I have alluded, and in regard to the matter of which, the Editor was certainly misinformed: And I hope and believe, that when the facts are fully investigated, he will correct any error that may have been committed, or injustice done.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered by the Judges of the Supreme Court, in the following Cases.

By Gaston, J., in Covington *v.* McEntire, in Equity, from Cleveland: affirming the decree below. Also, in Carroll *v.* McGee, from Cherokee: declaring the judgment below erroneous. Also, in Baker *v.* Wilson, from Yancy: affirming the judgment below. Also, in Blanchard *v.* Blanchard, from Duplin: affirming the judgment below. Also, in State to use of Goforth *v.* Lackey, from Cleveland: affirming the judgment below. Also, in Eller *v.* Roberts, from Buncombe: affirming the Judgment below. Also, in Killian *v.* Fulbright, from Cherokee: directing a new trial.

By Daniel, J., in State *v.* Brittain, from Macon: directing a new trial. Also, in State *v.* Shaw, from Anson: directing a new trial. Also, in Copeland *v.* Wood, from Perquimons: directing a new trial. Also, in Holcombe *v.* Deaver, from Yancy: affirming the judgment below. Also, in McGahey *v.* Moore, from Cherokee: affirming the judgment below. Also, in Dowdle *v.* Stalcup, from Macon: affirming the judgment below. Also, in Sitton *v.* Justice, from Henderson: affirming the judgment below.—*Reg.*

By Daniel, J. in Hammond *v* Little, from Anson, directing a new trial. Also, in Whitehurst *v* Harker, in Equity from Carteret. Also, in Perry *v* Perry, in Equity from Pasquotank, directing an account to be taken.

By Ruffin, C J, in Lee *v* McKay, from New Hanover, directing a new trial. Also, in Poston and Stynes *v* Jones, in Equity from Buncombe, directing an enquiry. Also, in McDaniel *v* McDaniel, from Buncombe, directing the judgment below to be set aside and a *procedendo* to issue, &c. Also, in Stephens *v* Doak, in Equity from Guilford, directing a decree for Plaintiff. Also, in Quinn *v* Pinson, from Cleaveland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Morrison *v* Kennedy, in Equity from Moore, directing decree for Plaintiff.

By Gaston, J, in *Den ex dem.* Norcum *v* Leary, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Den ex dem.* Sitton and Wife *v* Moore, from Cherokee, affirmed with costs.

"Every man who brags about the great things he intends to do for the good of the people, makes himself an object of distrust, leaving folks to think he is either a demagogue or that he is a little weak in the "upper story," and puts too high a value upon his abilities."

The preceding paragraph from an Editorial in the last "Standard," administers so just and cutting a rebuke to the Loco Foco majority in the late Legislature, that we cannot forbear re-publishing it for their benefit.—*Register.*

The Legislature *set* sixty-nine days, but *hatched* nothing.—*Register.*

Correspondence of the New York Express.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.

The State of Pennsylvania is at present in most fortunate hands. There is a degree of sagacity and knowledge in her Legislature surpassing the greatest exigencies of these most difficult times. One of the Solons at present at Harrisburg is a Mr. Deford,—and he has just signalized his presence in the Capitol by reporting a Bill, the essence of which is worth a place in the Express. Mr. Deford—embalm his name—proposes 1st. To tax Brokers in Philadelphia $1500—in Pittsburg $1000, and other parts of the State $500. 2d. To prohibit any person from discounting at a higher rate than three per cent. the Bank notes, known as "Relief Notes"—which are a special currency issued by the Banks on the faith of the State, and receivable by the State for all debts to the Treasury. 3d. To prohibit all publications calculated to depreciate the paper of any specie paying Bank, under a penalty of $1000 and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. There! what think you of Mr. Deford? What a pity he was not sooner in the public Councils! Think of what he might have saved the country. Nothing to do but to declare by law that a copper cent shall pass for a silver dollar, under a penalty of course, and who will dare to offer a cent for less than a dollar's worth of any thing? Oh! happy Pennsylvania to have such a legislator as Mr. Deford.

Counterfeits.—The Columbus, (Geo.) Times, says:—"Within a few days a large amount of 50 cents change bills, purporting to be issues of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, have been thrown into circulation. We would caution the public against receiving them, as they are base counterfeits, and can be readily detected by a close examination."

Rhode Island.—Governor King has issued a proclamation, declaring the new Constitution to have been adopted and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters in the State, and that the same will become the supreme law on the first Tuesday in May next.

The Dorrites have not yet nominated a candidate for Governor in opposition to Gov. Fenner. The Providence Journal anticipates the election of the latter by a large majority. He is, or was, a Democrat, but is zealously supported by the Whigs, or so many of them as belong to the "law and order" party. In short, national politics are lost sight of in the more absorbing questions relating to the internal affairs of the State.

LAND SALE.

ON MONDAY the 13th day of March next, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door in the town of Wadesborough,

350 ACRES OF LAND,

More or less, lying on Pee Dee, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the lands of James H. Martin, William Hough, and others, being one-half of that valuable tract formerly belonging to James H. Martin, deceased, levied on as the property of Edmund D. Martin, to satisfy sundry ven. dis. in my hands against the said Edmund D. Martin, in favor of the State of North Carolina, C. Myers, William P. Kendall, N. P. Liles, and others.

The above Lands are said to be equal to any on Pee Dee River in point of fertility, containing about 80 or 100 acres of most choice low lands, the balance of the tract upland, remarkably fine for Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. There is on the tract about 125 or 130 acres of cleared Land, also a small Dwelling, Kitchen, fine Barn, Crib, and Stables; a good well of water. The whole tract lies remarkably level, and the cleared Land in a fine state for cultivation, well fenced, &c. And for the accommodation of purchasers, I am authorized to sell for $1200 cash, the remainder of the purchase money on a credit of one and two years, equally divided, with interest from the day of sale. Notes and approved security for the two annual instalments will be required. Persons not acquainted with the Lands, will be shewn by application on the premises, or to James M. Waddill, at Wadesborough.

Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of January, 1843. J. WHITE,

[39-its] *Sheriff of Anson County.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

The Editor of the Observer proposes to attend the Superior Courts of MONTGOMERY, ANSON, and RICHMOND COUNTIES,

For the purpose of settling accounts with those who are indebted to him for Subscription, Printing, Advertising, &c. He particularly requests those indebted, in the several counties, to meet him, prepared to settle arrearages.

SAUNDERS AND BROWN.—The correspondence between these belligerents will be found on our first page. It is *rich.* We can hardly make up our mind whether Saunders, or Brown, or Van, suffers most in the *melee.* It is a Kilkenny cat affair, except that here the two little cats, Brown and Van, are *chawed up* by the big one, who winds up by swallowing himself. Thus: Saunders compels Brown to acknowledge that he abused him behind his back, contrary to his personal pledge: He next shows that Van was sneering at him behind his back, (in bad grammar as usual,) at the very moment that he was cozening him most affectionately to his face: And finally he shows that he himself is held in very great contempt by these associates, who doubtless know him perfectly; and moreover swallows eagerly a sorry sort of apology for the charge of "political dishonesty."

Poor Brown, his *Bragg* disappeared on the receipt of Saunders's letter, which smelt so strong of villainous gunpowder, and did'nt return for some days, leaving him so chop-fallen in the mean time that he could'nt write a line. Why did he not call on some other *brag?* There were plenty among his friends in the Assembly.

SKETCHES.—On our first page we copy a letter from a traveller through Raleigh, to the Charleston Courier, giving some capital bits at a few of the Senators. The portraits of Mr. Speaker Wilson of Edgecombe, Mr. Dobson of Surry, Bedford Brown of the United States, (his fame should not be confined to Caswell,) will be recognised at once. The man who regarded Weldon N. Edwards as "*too much of a gentleman*" to be a leader of the Democracy, we suppose to be Mr. Brogden of Wayne. Mr. Shepard of Wake may be "a man of talents,"—we certainly thought so till three months ago,—but it remains to be proven. Mr. Joyner of Halifax deserves all the praise bestowed on him. And Mr. Morehead of Guilford, does *not* deserve to be sneered at, or we have been greatly deceived in our impressions as to his character and talents. We should recognise Gen. Dockery in the "gentleman from near the South Carolina line," if it were not that the writer calls him "*old.*" We presume that the General is not much our senior, and we lack a great deal of being *old.*

MR. SENATOR HAYWOOD.—Our readers may have observed, that the Legislature adopted a resolution, instructing the Speakers of the two Houses to inform Mr. Haywood of his election as Senator, and to request his acceptance of the trust. This unprecedented course, led people to suppose, that it was done at Mr. Haywood's instance, to give him a chance to let off a speech in advance; but the Star thinks it originated in a desire to solve some doubts of the soundness of his faith, and to ascertain distinctly to which wing of the "Democracy" he belonged. Be this as it may, it has produced a letter from Mr. Haywood, which will be found in another column, and with the spirit of which we cannot but be pleased. We shall be agreeably disappointed if he carries out in practice the principles he now lays down.

It will be observed, that Mr. Haywood speaks with considerable bitterness of the suspicions of "treachery" so freely indulged towards him by his own party after his secession from their Convention twelve months ago, and of the "flattery" by which he thinks Whigs wished to "entice" him into their ranks on that occasion. We take no part of this to ourself. We were very far from flattering the gentleman on the occasion. Our own opinion was, that he had some personal motive, concealed from the public view, which induced him to seize, as a pretext merely for leaving the Convention, the question of Gen. Harrison's Funeral Expenses. We did not think that a gentleman who could make the speech which obtained for him the *sobriquet* of the "shirt-tail orator," or who could write the notorious handbill which was circulated in this District in 1839, signed "A Freeman," need be very scrupulous about the Funeral Expenses. So we never praised nor flattered him for leaving the Convention and denouncing the meanness of his own party.—We put a good deal of faith in the solution which one of his own party in this county gave to his motives, viz: that his purpose was simply to do something remarkable, to draw public attention towards himself. He succeeded to his heart's content, and possibly may then have laid the foundation of his present elevation. But our object was simply to clear our skirts of the imputation of employing flattery upon Mr. Haywood. The "selfish men" of his own party may swallow his rebuke in the best way they can.

Mr. Haywood has talents and patriotism enough to make it a subject of sincere rejoicing with us, that he was elected instead of either Brown or Saunders. We used to praise (not flatter) him, for his efforts in the cause of his State, and what he and we believed to be her true interests and honor—never for his politics, nor the course which they led him to take. For many years he *sought* popularity, and scrupled at no means, politically, to attain it. Suddenly he withdrew from the arena: He ceased to perform those labors by which his party had been organized, and to pull the wires by which they were set in motion. He ceased to make himself a slave to popularity, and instantly popularity becomes his slave. Perhaps the lesson may not be lost on him. We shall as sincerely rejoice if he takes a high rank in the Senate,—a rank worthy of himself, of his State, and of the Senate—as we did at the defeat of the two demagogues over whom he was preferred.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO COLONELS WATSON AND REGAN.

Gentlemen: Having seen a list of the Acts of our *last* Democratic Legislature, we perceive nothing that can interfere with *us*, a part of your constituents, to aid or assist us under the present pressure of the times, unless our relief is embodied in the Terrapin law enacted at this our Democratic Legislature, where we, the Democrats, at least expected to be reimbursed for standing up to you in the last election.

As we live pretty generally on the waters of the Lumber River, and in our fishing excursions are much annoyed with the Terrapins, (particularly when our bait is scarce,) we, a portion of your Democratic constituents, wish to be informed by you, whether the law extends to Lumber River, and whether or not Cooters and Loggerheads are considered Terrapins in the Act?

BROAD RIDGE.

BETTER TIMES.—The opinion is generally expressed at the North, that we have seen the worst of the hard times, and that things are on the mend—though the process will be very gradual of course.

We may express, very confidently, the same opinion in regard to North Carolina. The Legislature having adjourned, fortunately without perpetrating any of its threatened evil,—(good was not expected,)—the Literary Board being directed to loan out some fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, and the Banks being at liberty to increase their discounts, without fear of Legislative vengeance, we may hope, that at least we have seen the worst. Industry and Economy will do, *are doing*, much to improve the condition of the people.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian has not published Mr Biggs's Report on the Literary Fund. But it says that the Committee reported, "that there are 51 borrowers from this fund—45 of whom are Whigs, and 6 Democrats—the former having borrowed $97,469, and the latter $11,486."

Will the Editor be kind enough to read the report, at least, if he will not publish it, and tell us in what part of it he finds the above falsehoods?

WILMINGTON.—Our sister town appears to have been in high favor with the late Legislature, if we may judge from the number (not the *character*,) of the acts passed with reference to her. The Chronicle enumerates six acts, besides two relating to the Rail Road, and one to the Bank.

One of the acts was "for the better regulation of the town." It makes a radical change in the municipal laws, was passed without the knowledge or approbation of the citizens, and when they heard of it they had a public meeting, in which they indignantly denounced it, and deputed a delegation to Raleigh to endeavor to procure its repeal. The "Democrats," whose *theory* is that the will of the people must be obeyed, but whose *practice* rarely conforms to that theory, refused to repeal or modify the law.

But this is not the worst. A former Legislature demanded from the General Government a considerable sum, thirty or forty thousand dollars, we believe, for money expended during the last war. The claim was allowed, and the money is now in the State Treasury, (or rather *was* there, till the Solons and Lycurguses of the Assembly drew it out in payment for their invaluable services.) Of this sum, between three and four thousand dollars was expended by the patriotic citizens of Wilmington in preparations for defending their homes from the threatened invasion of the British in 1814, and the State recovered it from the U. States expressly on the ground that it was due to Wilmington. The people of Wilmington asked to have the money paid over to them, to whom it belonged. The Committee of Claims examined into the matter, and reported in favor of the claim;—but the Legislature rejected it!

If the case be fairly stated by the Chronicle, from which we obtain the above facts, as we have no doubt it is, the refusal to pay over the money is totally indefensible. The State has collected money for its citizens, puts it into its own pocket, refuses to pay it over, and cannot be sued! Talk not of repudiation after this.

A POINT OF ORDER.—The Register gives an amusing account of the settlement of a point of order raised in the House of Commons at 12 o'clock at night during the long sitting on Jones's resolutions of Instruction. The Locofoco party had set out with a determination to force the question on that night, though only a part of one day had then been devoted to the subject, and some of them declared that they would neither eat nor sleep till the question was taken. The Whigs were quite willing to lay these resolutions aside and go to work upon the proper business of the Legislature; but they had no idea of having them thus unceremoniously forced down their throats, and so they determined that the question should *not* be taken that night. When Mr. Francis concluded his speech, at near 12 o'clock, Mr. Baxter offered a resolution, with a long preamble, to postpone Jones's resolution indefinitely. This was declared out of order, and Mr. Baxter took an appeal from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Mendenhall moved to adjourn, to enable the minority to consult precedents on the point of order, but the majority refused to adjourn.

Mr. Mendenhall then rose (says the Register,) and called upon the Doorkeeper to furnish him with the 4 large volumes of "Hatsell's Precedents and Observations on Parliamentary Law," which lay on the Clerk's table, (the size or near it of Blackstone's Commentaries,) and two fresh candles, and a tumbler of water, and Jefferson's Manual from the Speaker's Table as soon as the Speaker could spare it. (it was now exactly 12 o'clock at night.) As the House had just refused to adjourn, to give time to look into this point of order, the only way left, was to consult authorities in the presence of the House, which he could now only do, and should do, by commencing with the first of these four volumes, and reading it through, and then proceed on and read the whole four volumes entirely through, which the Democratic part of the House seemed willing to hear, after having just heard the Speech of 6 hours of the gentleman from Haywood, (Mr. Francis,) and it might take 7 hours more. If so, it was their own fault, and they alone, to-wit: the Democrats, were responsible; and if upon reading Hatsell through, the authority for the *exact point of order* could not be found, that he would then proceed to read through Jefferson's Manual, but that he would now give the House notice, and especially the Democratic part of it, that he would, at any time, yield the floor for a motion to adjourn. After proceeding with some further remarks, and opening the 1st volume of Hatsell, being duly furnished with water and candles, a motion was made for a call of the House and the door of the Commons' Hall was closed and locked. There were many empty seats, and those which were filled, held long, sour and grim faces, except the Whig portion, for the Whigs were wide awake and full of humor; and a crowd still continued in the Galleries.

After the call was concluded, another motion to adjourn, at near 2 o'clock in the morning, was negatived, and Mr. Mendehall proceeded, with Hatsell in hand, when it was suggested that the majority would agree to adjourn. The point of order was thereupon withdrawn, but instead of adjourning, another call of the House was made, and the Speaker rose to put the question upon the resolutions, when, after 2 o'clock, Mr. Mendenhall rose and commenced the debate upon the Resolutions, and spoke with *much deliberation* for a short time, when he gave way for a motion to adjourn which prevailed; and thus ended the first day's and night's work upon Mr. Cad. Jones' political Resolutions.

Those who know Mr. Mendenhall, can imagine the imperturbable gravity and perfect good humor with which he undertook this novel mode of settling a point of order, and the untiring industry with which he would have searched through the whole five volumes, and made a speech to boot, if the "Democracy" had not cried, "hold, enough."

INDIANA SENATOR.—Edward A. Hannegan, Loco, has been elected Senator in Congress in place of Oliver H. Smith, Whig. This election was effected by the *treachery* of Col. Kelso, who, elected as a Whig by a strong Whig county, voted for Hannegan.

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT," &c.—The following will show the progress of the war between the Standard and its Nullification allies, the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian and Washington Republican. We have not a word to add to the pretty things they say of each other, except that the Jeffersonian most grossly slanders Judge Cameron in supposing that he would invest as much as two-and-six-pence in such unprofitable stock as the Editor of the Standard. He knows the value of money better than that, it is to be hoped. With this exception, we do not dispute the accuracy of the knowledge which the parties to the quarrel have of each other:

From the Register.

Really, the naughty things they say of each other are disgraceful, and verify the old adage, that "family quarrels are always the most violent." A week or two since, the "Standard" charged the "Jeffersonian" with being moved by the instigation of "a base and corrupt heart." And, now, that paper says in return, as follows:

"We do not pretend to say that Judge Cameron, or any other officer, or manager of our Banks, has paid down a certain sum in dollars and cents for the Printing office and Editor of the Standard, and received a bill of sale for them;—but *we know what we say*, when we assert that it is the deliberate opinion of many of the leading men of our party in this State, (most of whom are not and never were "Nullifiers,") that for all practical purposes, such a sale might as well have been made to the Bank.

Does the Editor of the *Standard* recollect having within the last fifteen months, written to certain leading Democrats in this State, telling them there was a large debt against him in the hands of the Bank for collection, and that unless they forwarded him a certain sum immediately, "the *Standard would go under an influence* THEY WOULD NOT LIKE"!—And did he not receive a check for $100 from one of the gentlemen he wrote to, and nothing from the others? If he does, was it not soon after this occurrence that the *Standard* ceased its abuse of the Banks, became intimate with the Bank clique at Raleigh, and commenced reporting the price of Bank notes, &c.? A true exhibit under this head might explain his hot haste and inconsiderate zeal in defending his new masters and abusing his former friends.

"The idea that the nullifiers 'have a long arrear of hate to settle with the Editor of the Standard" is ridiculous enough. If he does not hate himself by this time, no one else will ever take the trouble to do it for him. Before he can ever excite the hatred of an honorable and intelligent man of any party, he must throw off that puling and spaniel like subserviency to those on whom he is dependant, which has ever marked his course, and assume (which no one expects his nature will ever permit) the bearing of a gentleman."

If there be a Whig Editor in the State, who has ever made as reckless charges against the "Standard," as the foregoing, we have now, no recollection of the fact. And to cap the climax, the "Washington Republican," in a long article abusing the Editor of the "Standard" in most unsparing terms of denunciation, winds up thus:

"As for him (the Editor of the "Standard") we say, give the Whigs *a deed of gift* for him, and if they are unwilling to take him *free—gratis*—for nothing, here is to casting him out of the Democratic ranks, *nolens, volens*. Though among us, he is not of us. He is verily a traitor in the camp, openly fomenting discord and division among those who should be friends. The party is not so strong in the State as not to stand in need of all the advantages that are to be gained by union and concert of action. *Away with him* then, or else by his conceit and recklessness the Democratic party in this State will be distracted—dismembered, and most ingloriously overwhelmed.

"Moreover, in the coming elections in our State, our friends will be met every where by the Whigs upon the stump and at the cross-roads, with the Standard in their pockets, as furnishing testimony direct of the imbecility and meanness of our party, unless the true friends of Democracy take the earliest opportunity to disown the authority of the Standard in the premises. For ourselves, we enter a plea to the jurisdiction, and protest against any judgment which may be pronounced against us, by one who of late has proved himself so little mindful of the integrity—the interest and union of our party."

PLAIN TRUTH.—The Georgia Constitutionalist, an able "Democratic" paper, is discoursing to the faithful in that State in language which they seldom permit themselves to hear, to-wit, that of *Truth*. It tells them that they have been beaten because of the wretched conduct of their Legislature; because of the men they selected for Senator and Representative in Congress, who it pretty broadly insinuates are destitute of "honor and patriotism, of integrity and moral conduct." The following sentences, selected from a very long article, tell the whole story, and, except that part relating to the State credit, is as applicable to North Carolina as to Georgia:—

"It cannot be disguised, and it is useless to deceive ourselves, the proceedings of the last legislature have been condemned by the people of Georgia. The members of that body have trifled with the best interest of the state: they could have restored confidence in the credit and faith of the state; and they have not done it. They could have placed the paper issued by the state institution on a par value; and they have not done it. They could have called on their constituents for sacrifices which would have been cheerfully met because sensible of their urgent necessity; and they have not done it. They had it in their power to choose upright, able, and honest citizens, to fill several offices within their control; and they have not done it. They had it in their power to conduct the proceedings of both branches, with dignity, economy, despatch, and usefulness, and they have not done it. The people are not blind or deaf; and they have seen and heard how their representatives behaved themselves. Was it not very natural that a spirit of discontent should spread over the state! Is it not very natural that the blame should fall upon those who were the majority in both branches of the legislature?"

STAY LAWS have been passed in Missouri and Illinois; and there is some fear also that Kentucky will adopt something of the same kind, viz: a law providing that property shall not be sold under execution at less than two-thirds of its ordinary valuation. The Virginia Legislature has just rejected a similar bill, by a vote of 72 to 58. In speaking against the bill, Mr. Frazier of Augusta county, "asserted as a fact, that a Baltimore merchant would sell goods to a North Carolina customer for a less per cent. than to a Virginia customer—because in North Carolina the legal process for collection of debts was more speedy and certain. And, again, that he would sell a Virginia merchant goods at a less premium than he would one in Maryland—because Maryland laws imposed still greater obstacles to the collection of debts."

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE BANKS.—The circulation of all the Banks in the State of New York amounts to $7,142,884, whilst the specie in their vaults is $8,477,076,—more than dollar for dollar. Since August 1837, the circulation has been reduced, $2,005,711, and the specie increased $5,504,506. The most obstinate hard-money man cannot now complain that the Banks are not strong enough, and Bank notes scarce enough. In the mean time the value of property is reduced low enough, and John Jacob Astor can buy houses at his own price. This is the rich man's harvest, and it has been prepared for him by the party which professed to be the poor man's friend.

JESSE HOYT'S DEFALCATION.—An official report from the Solicitor of the Treasury to Congress, fixes Jesse Hoyt's defalcation during the short time he was in office as Collector of N. York, under the Sub-Treasury *regime*, at $226,295 31.

The remainder of the U. S. Loan, amounting to about five millions of dollars, has been taken by about twenty capitalists in New York, at par. A much better feeling exists in New York.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 30th ult. a large number of memorials were presented, among which were several in favor of the Government creating a stock of two hundred millions, for the relief of the States; and several asking that Amos Kendall be released from imprisonment and remunerated for his losses.

Several private bills passed their third readings.

A bill to prevent the employment of private expresses upon mail routes, and to prevent frauds on the Post Office, was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Henderson and Merrick.

Mr. Archer spoke at length against the Oregon bill, and Mr. Young in favor of it.

On Tuesday, further memorials were presented, respecting Gen. Jackson's fine, the relief of the States, Amos Kendall, &c.

Mr Calhoun spoke, with more than his usual fervor and animation against the Oregon bill.

Messrs Phelps and Linn replied.

On Wednesday, more petitions, &c.

The Post Office bill to prevent private expresses, was debated at considerable length, without action.

Mr Rives spoke at large on the Oregon bill.

On Thursday, after the ordinary morning business, Mr Benton advocated the Oregon bill.

On Friday, Mr Berrien, from the Judiciary Committee, reported sundry amendments, instead of a repeal, of the Bankrupt Law. It is proposed to repeal the voluntary, and retain the involuntary clause—and to make the assent of a majority of creditors necessary to a discharge,—corporations not included. No action was had, but it is believed that there is a majority of 5 for unconditional repeal.

The Oregon bill was passed, by a vote of 24 to 22, and sent to the House.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr J. R. Ingersoll, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported against the creation of $200,000 000 of stock to distribute among the States. Mr Pickens also presented a report against the plan.

Nearly the whole day was spent upon the bill to make appropriations for the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1844, which was nearly disposed of. And,

On Tuesday, it passed its third reading.

This day and the next were principally devoted to Territorial business.

On Wednesday, Mr Crawford, the new member from Georgia, took his seat.

On Thursday, resolutions submitted by Mr Adams, calling on the President for the instructions given to Com. Jones, and for information by what authority he invaded and captured the Mexican town of Monterey, were adopted. 118 to 69.

The day was again devoted to Territorial affairs.

On Friday, Private Bills; and

On Saturday, the Navy Appropriation bill, occupied the attention of the House.

The Court Martial for the trial of Capt. McKenzie, was not ordered on the application of that officer, as was at first reported, but originated with the Secretary of the Navy, and is called for the trial of all connected with the Somers, the mutineers as well as the officers.

It is understood that the Court of Inquiry was unanimous in acquitting Capt. McKenzie of all blame.

The Court met on the 2d, and consisted of a President and 13 Members. The charges against Capt. McKenzie are, Murder, Oppression, Conduct unbecoming an officer, and Cruelty and Oppression.

Capt. McKenzie is defended by two distinguished Lawyers, Messrs. Griffin and Duer. And B. F. Butler and C. O'Conner, employed by Mr. Spencer, Secretary of War, applied for leave to assist the Judge Advocate, Mr. Norris, in the prosecution, but the Court rejected the application.

There are indications that the authorities at Washington have decided that McKenzie is to be sacrificed. But it will scarcely be done by the Court.

THE LOCOFOCO QUARREL.—We have kept our readers advised of the progress of the quarrel between the two wings of Locofocoism—the Van Buren and Calhoun factions,—not only with a view to show that it is a great battle waged between them for "the spoils," but to inspirit the Whigs, and to convince them that there is no doubt of our marching to victory in 1844, under our great leader, HENRY CLAY. The signs of disunion are multiplying in the ranks of the party, making it more and more apparent that the Calhoun division will not support Van Buren, nor the Van Burenites support Calhoun.

The Charleston Mercury has taken strong ground on the subject, as we propose to show by a few extracts from articles in several of its late Nos. From a long article in the Mercury of the 19th, we take the following:—

"*The South Proscribed.*—The first demonstration last summer by Mr. Van Buren's friends, when they opened their Presidential campaign in New York, was a violent assault upon Mr. Calhoun on the subject of slavery, in an article signed "Veto," which, though a communication, appeared under circumstances which gave it authoritativeness in their leading and confidential organ, the New York Evening Post.* The article objected to Mr. Calhoun and advocated Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, *on Anti-Slavery ground.* It spoke of the former as being, from his known sentiments, and his position, as the defender of the domestic institutions of the South, unfit to represent the Northern Democracy. This attack upon our Senator and upon the South was altogether unexpected by us: it was illiberal, treacherous, ungenerous, and unbecoming a noble rivalry."

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* "Veto" was known and acknowledged in New York to be from a distinguished, warm, and confidential friend of ex-President Van Buren.

We pause here a moment to remark upon the singular objection here made to Mr. Calhoun by "the natural allies of the South," as the Northern Locofocos have been called by their associates here. He is "unfit to represent the Northern Democracy," BECAUSE he is "the defender of the domestic institutions of the South!" Hear it, ye deceived Locos, who have been cheated into the idea that these "Northern Democrats" were your only hope and stay. They are your friends just so long as you will aid them in securing "the spoils," *and no longer.* But here is more to the same effect, or stronger. The Mercury continues,—

"We find that the South being presumed to have pretty generally taken position on the Presidential question, an open courtship of Abolitionists and proscriptive denunciation of every faithful Southern statesman is again to be hazarded, in Mr. Van Buren's behalf! How else are we to interpret the virulent assault upon Mr. Calhoun and his opinions on slavery, made through the Rochester Advertiser, another confidential organ, as we are informed, of Mr. Van Buren and his friends? We there find the question of slavery thrust once more boldly and broadly into the Presidential canvass,—and such a spirit manifested and such principles insisted upon, as to amount to the disfranchising of every true Southern man from the Presidential office. This is done in a long communicated article, endorsed by the Editor, and put forth as authoritatively and fondly as was "Veto" in the Evening Post. The writer says:

"The position of Mr. Calhoun in reference to *slavery*, at present renders it impossible for him to be the successful candidate of the Democracy for the Presidency. Aside *from this one subject*, there is no man in the Union, whom we would more proudly—more joyfully support than Mr. Calhoun."

"In another place he says, that Mr. Calhoun's opinions upon slavery are "so utterly at war with republicanism, that no genuine democrat can consistently support him for that office." Thus is the barrier raised against Mr. Calhoun or any other Southern man, now or ever, reaching the Presidency, if true and faithful to his State and station, and bearing a Southern heart in his bosom: and the Northern Democracy are called to rally there around these especial champions of liberty to protect Mr. Van Buren and the Union for all time to come, against such a calamity as the Executive power being entrusted to a defender of slavery."

"If therefore Mr. Van Buren and his friends at the North deem it for his interest to rest his claims as a candidate, on the ground of his being an anti-slavery man—opposed to the institutions guaranteed to the South by the Federal compact—let them do so! We cannot prevent them, and if they choose to make it, we are ready for the issue—though their next step should be to declare for a protective Tariff, on the principle of taxing the slave-labour of the South for the benefit of the free labor of the North! But let them *never afterwards* tell us of Mr. Van Buren's "*Southern principles!*" Let them know too, if they have forgotten it, that his course too on this very subject as well as on others may not be found unimpeachable—if a war of gratuitous crimination forces us to defend by retaliation. They can hardly expect all the blows to be on one side—that we shall be passive while *they* make the question of the Presidency one of the North against the South. Surely they will have no right as a party to Southern support—if in violation of the constitution which secures us equal rights, they thus assume, on the ground of slavery, to proscribe every man in the South from the offices and honors of the Union!"

This is well reasoned, and we should feel some sympathy for the Mercury and its idol Mr. Calhoun, if it had not been for the sinister association which they formed with Locofocoism in 1837, *knowing then*, quite as well as they now know, how utterly unprincipled their new allies were. The man who had denounced Van Buren and his associates as a set of "rogues and royalists," who were banded and held together only by the cohesive power of public plunder,"—who had fulminated against them every anathema which indignation and scorn could conceive of,—had no business in such company;—and many who had venerated his private virtues and his unbounded talents, were filled with grief and mortification at the sorry figure which ill started ambition made him cut. It is impossible, therefore, that we should feel much sympathy for him at the ingratitude and deceit with which his services have been repaid. He had no right to expect aught else. He had too accurately described Van Buren and his followers, to leave room for doubt that he *knew* them.

But in the Mercury of the 23d, we find another long article, which we copy, (italicising a few passages:)

"MR. CALHOUN AND NEW YORK.

"*As goes the City, so goes the State.*"—"The cheering letter which we subjoin is from one of the most distinguished and sagacious men in the Empire State. It is but one of the many indications now thronging in upon us from all quarters, South, East, North, and West—that though it may be very natural for politicians much interested in a mere restoration of men, to prefer risking the defeat of the party on Mr. Van Buren, rather than ensure triumph by uniting on Calhoun, yet the *people* are resolved to make their own triumph sure by insisting on *their* claim to be led by the only man upon whom every Democrat in the Union can rally with enthusiastic confidence; and that in their "sober second thought" Mr. Van Buren, who was too weak to carry our principles in 1840, will be too heavy to be carried by them in 1844. They consider the *claim* set up for the Ex-President unreasonable and exorbitant, and altogether inconsistent with their motto of "everything for principle, nothing for men." Content with an honored retirement, *let him refuse to be proposed to a Convention*, and there will be no danger of division in our ranks—there will be no need of a Convention—there will be no occasion for the piteous cry of "harmony!" *The people will at once unite on Calhoun.* Whereas, should Mr. Calhoun give place, *thousands in the South who would zealously have supported* HIM, *could never be brought to vote for Mr. Van Buren, whom they dislike and distrust.* THIS WE KNOW, and it will not do to tell us that Mr. Van Buren's friends are indignant at the prospect of dropping him because he is unpopular with men who were against us in 1840. If men who were against us in 1840 are not to be counted upon now for 1844, whence is our majority to come! We tell the Van Buren men that in the South these men, like the young and fresh forces in New York, *will not vote for Mr. Van Buren*, though eager to join in electing Calhoun. It follows that if Mr. Calhoun be the nominee, he will have not only the old party which was beaten in 1840, and which stands ready to support any Democratic nominee, but he would have also all the subsequent recruits, without whom we must in 1840 inevitably be beaten again. He would cross the Potomac with the whole Southern Democracy marshalled around him. The Democrats of the North begin to see this, and to ask themselves whether they love Martin Van Buren more than their principles—more than victory—whether they would rather fall with him than triumph with Calhoun—triumph, not over Van Buren, but over Federalism and Clay—or whether they think it better to have a Whig President than withhold from a man on whom they have already heaped profuse honors, the empty, mere, compliment of a hopeless barren and abortive support."

The letter annexed to this most significant article, asserts that Calhoun is stronger in New York State than Van Buren, and gives the very characteristic reason for it, that as the old Van Buren office holders would get back into their berths again if Van were elected, *therefore* the young and ardent democrats go for Calhoun, (expecting of course to get the offices themselves if *he* is elected.) Here is *disinterested patriotism* for you!

He says that the true way to select Delegates to the Locofoco National Convention, is not by State Conventions or State Legislatures, but by the people in each District; and adds, "*our Delegates will go to the National Convention, and claim their seats, in defiance of well trained State Conventions—and the people at large will sustain them, and vote for such candidate as a Convention formed by the District elections shall nominate.*" A pamphlet has appeared in Washington also, supposed to be by Mr. Rhett, in which this idea is strongly enforced, and in which an effort is made to postpone the Convention till the summer of 1844, by which delay Mr. Calhoun hopes to profit.

This idea of each District selecting its Delegate is the beginning of troubles for the Democracy. There will be two sets of Delegates at the National Convention, who will probably separate, form two Conventions, and nominate, the one Calhoun and the other Van Buren, in the expectation, doubtless, of carrying the election to the House of Representatives; but the people will save them that trouble, by electing HENRY CLAY.

The letter writer goes on to say, that "Proscription is the order of the day" in New York—no man, "who is even suspected of Calhounism," however good a democrat he be, can get an office from Gov. Bouck!!! "They are all marked for political destruction by the Van Buren leaders." Office, office, office! is the cry of the Locofocos. It is the great *principle!* which governs all their movements.

The New Orleans papers contain various accounts of the battle which took place before the surrender of Col. Fisher's force of 250 Texan troops. The Texans took refuge in the houses of the town of Mier, from which they fought a force nearly ten times their number for about 17 hours, when they surrendered. One account says that of the Mexicans 700 were killed and 200 wounded; another that 400 were killed, and 150 wounded, and another still that 42 were killed and 130 wounded. The Texan loss was 12 killed and 19 wounded. Some fears are entertained that the prisoners will be shot on their arrival at Mexico.

Terrapin Assembly.—Reader! Did you ever see the reflection of your countenance, by looking on the back of a Pewter Spoon? If so, you may judge of the looks of the Locos, since the adjournment of the Terrapin Assembly.—*Raleigh Register.*

Little Mr PROFFIT, *of Indiana.*—This gentleman lately added not a little to his notoriety, by *jumping up and claiming the floor with a motion to adjourn, in the midst of one of the most eloquent sentences of a speech of Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, whereby Mr. Marshall was suddenly brought to a close, greatly to the annoyance of the House.* The circumstance has elicited the following capital anecdote from the Petersburg Intelligencer:—

On a certain occasion Mr. Wirt had made a most eloquent defence of a *criminal*, and had wound up with a prerorration, in which he *even surpassed himself.* When he took his seat *profound* silence reigned for some time in the crowded court-room. The feelings of all seemed to have been spell-bound by the magic art of the Orator, until a lawyer,—just such a little fellow as Proffit, we have no doubt,—rose, and in the voice of a fice-dog, screeched out, "May it please your honor, will the Court hear a motion on a *forthcoming bond.*" This sudden move from the sublime to the exceedingly common-place, was too much for the nerves of our old friend *Capt. Billy P.*, who was an almost idolatrous admirer of Mr. Wirt, and who had heard the speech, and he rose in an highly excited manner, and glaring on the "forthcoming" lawyer like a tiger who was about to spring on his prey, he exclaimed—"*Kill him*—G—d d—n him, kill him."

Mr. Van Buren and Fanny Elsler.—A late Paris paper informs its readers that "Mr. Van Buren 'popped the question' to Fanny Elsler, but the goddess would not consent to share the Republican Throne."

MARRIED,

At the Catholic Chapel in Fayetteville, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. CORNELIUS CASEY to Miss AMANDA TRULL; all of this place.

At the residence of Daniel C. Stewart, Esq., in Richmond county, on the 27th of October, 1842, by the Rev. John R. McIntosh, Col. ALEXANDER MALLOY to Miss MARY ANN FAIRLEY, daughter of the late Dr. Arch'd Fairley.

On Thursday, the 12th day of January, ultimo, at the residence of John L. Fairley, Esq., by the Rev. Arch'd Baker, Major MIAL WALL, of Anson, to Miss MARGARET MACEACHIN. On the same day, by the Rev. John Monroe, Mr. WILLIAM GIBSON to Miss CATHARINE McNEILL, daughter of Mr. Duncan McNeill.

In Lagrange, Tenn. by the Rev S M Williamson, JOSEPH B. LITTLEJOHN, Sen. Esq. to Mrs ANN M. SNEED

On Wednesday evening, February 1st, 1843, at Clinton Place, New Jersey, by the Rev Mr Winner, WM. K. BELCHER, of the firm of Jonas Conkling & Co, to JULIA W., daughter of the late Jos W Camp, and adopted daughter of Staats M Mead, of the former place.—[*Com.*

DIED,

In this town, on the 6th inst., after a short illness, MARGARET CONRON, infant daughter of Michael and Anne Brophy, aged 9 months and 22 days.

At the residence of her husband, Daniel W. Courts, Esq., in Rockingham County, after a short illness, on the 15th ult., Mrs. ELIZA ALLAN COURTS, in the 32d year of her age.

In Edgecombe, after a lingering illness, in the 65th year of his age, ELDER JOSHUA LAWRENCE, of the Baptist denomination.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 8.

Brandy, peach,		45	Lead, bar,	7 a	8
Ditto, apple,	30 a	35	Mackerel, hf bl.	No. 1.	$7
Bacon,	5 a	5½	Molasses,		25
Beeswax,	27 a	28	Oats,		30
Butter,	10 a	12½	Oil, Linseed,	80 a	90
Bale Rope,	8 a	10	Nails, cut,	6 a	6½
Coffee,	10 a	12	Powder, keg,		$6½
Cotton,	5½ a	6	Rags,		2½
Cotton Bag'ng,		20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a	10
Corn.	40 a	50	Lump,		14
Copperas,	3½ a	4	Loaf,	15 a	18
Candles, F. F.	15 a	17	Salt,	50 a	60
Flour,	$4 a	$4½	Sack,		$2½
Feathers,	20 a	25	Tallow,		8
Flaxseed,	80 a	$1 00	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4 a	5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a	2½
dry,	10 a	12½	Wheat,	80 a	85
Iron,	5 a	5½	Whiskey,	30 a	35
Lard,	6 a	7	Wool,	15 a	20
Lime,	$1½ a	$2 00			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy.) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14, 15 and 16

WILMINGTON MARKET—February 7.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 15 00; River Lumber. Wide Boards 4 50 a 5 00; Flooring 6 00 a 7 00; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 25 a 2 40.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has been going lately at 1 92. Tar at 83. But little of either coming in.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Some ordinary kinds of timber have been sold at $2. Fair mill qualities bring 3½ to 4. No sale of flooring boards. Wide boards have brought within a few days 4½. credit, and scantling 3 to 4, credit. Sales of R. O. hhd. staves at $7. Do. of shingles at 80 cents to $1.

Corn.—The last sale heard of, was a cargo by the way of the river at 50 cts.

Groceries.—Transactions in Cuba molasses at 18 cts. and in Cuba coffee at 8½ and 9.

A cargo of T. I. Salt, sold on Monday at 27½ cts. Another cargo just in is storing.

Freights are a trifle better than last week; two vessels have loaded with naval stores for New York at 30 cents, and cotton at $1.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—January 31.

Bacon 5 a 5½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 14; Cotton 4 a 6½; Corn 40 a 62½; Flour 4 00 a 4 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 5½ to 6½; Corn 45 to 56; Bacon 7 to 9; Flour 6 to 7.

At Augusta, Cotton 5 to 6.

Total cotton received at all the ports to latest dates, 1,183,050 bales, against 806,704 to same dates last year. Increase 376,346.

The New York Cotton market is steady at 6½ to 7 for fair Uplands.

At Charleston, Cotton 4¾ to 8½, chiefly 5¾ to 6½.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 26.—Schr. Jonas Smith from New York. 28.—Brigs Salem from Surinam, Abagail Richmond from St. Martins; Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, Sterling from New York, Althea Cornelius from do. 30.—Schr. Litchfield from Charleston. 31.—Schrs. Southerner from St. Thomas, Jane from Thomaston, Challenger from New York, Lucy Blake from do.

DEPARTURES.

January 26.—Schrs. Roe for Baltimore, North Carolina for New York, Edgar Laing for do. 27.—Schrs. Constellation for Richmond, Regulus for N. York, Wm. Burk for do. 28.—Brig Albert Perkins for Gaudaloupe, Br. Schr. Margaret for Nassau, N. P. 31.—Brigs Canary for Havana, Betsey for do., Wallace for St. Thomas; Schrs. Brainerd for Boston, Sterling for New York.

WATERMAN SWEET,

NATURAL BONE SETTER,

Of Florida, New York,

(Address, Miniaville, Montgomery County, N. Y.,)

HAS arrived at the Lafayette Hotel in this place, and may be consulted in all cases of Lameness from Dislocations, Sprains, Spinal Disease, and Rheumatism of many years standing.

Satisfactory references given.

He will remain here for a few days, and then proceed to Wilmington and Charleston.

Feb'y 7.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

February 2, 1843. 40tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 22d February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be sold in front of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Public Auction, on a credit of six months,

100 shares Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear,

30 shares Stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

Purchasers giving Notes with two approved securities.

ALEX. ANDERSON,
Adm'r of A. Lazarus.

January 31, 1843. 40-2w

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

THIS Advertisement is to inform the class of Merchants from the South and South West, and part of the West, who visit New York in February and March, that we are prepared to show the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of

DOMESTIC GOODS

Ever offered to Country Merchants and Western Dealers. Our experience during the last 15 years has shown us, that the early buyers are poorly provided for, but few houses being prepared for them. In that view of the case, we have made arrangements with Manufacturers to be supplied more extensively with Goods by the 1st of February, at which time, with our present Stock, we shall have the best assortment of the following Goods of **ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY!**

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, of all the known **Brands;** also nearly 100 other styles, ranging on 3 4 kinds, from 2½ to 4½ cts., and on 4-4 widths from 4½ cents to 12½ cents. Best heavy, 37 inches wide, at 6½ cents, such as were worth 7½ last Fall. Most of these Goods are **ON CONSIGNMENT,** and will be sold lower than by the **Jobbers,** for reasons as below. **Bed Ticks** in great variety, from 1 to 2 cents per yard lower than last Fall. The very best of 7-8 Tick at 12½ cts., worth 15 cents last Fall. **BLUE MERRIMACK PRINTS** and other American Calicoes, from 1 to 3 cents per yard less than last Fall prices. **Colored Cambrics, Bleached Goods, Drillings, Cloths, Sattinets,** and all prominent styles of Domestic Goods.

N. B. We are the only Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers in New York who sell only for **CASH.** In the last two years we have not sold a dollar on **Credit.** We can undersell the credit houses for the following reasons: We have no BAD DEBTS to eat up profits; we get our rent at about ½ Pearl st. prices; in cash business clerk hire is not half what it is in a credit business; we get most of our Goods direct from the Manufactories, and not of other Commission Merchants; we sell a much larger amount than could be done on time; and last of all, *we live cheap* and are contented with moderate gains, having spent twelve years previous to the last two in **making money on paper.** Almost every buyer has more or less money to spare. Those without any need not call, as we have no time to spare to show those looking "for amusement." All judges of Goods buy, we have observed, off hand, and this advertisement is only addressed to that class of Merchants.

HUNTINGTON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Warehouse 28 Liberty st., New York.

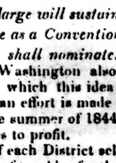
New York, Jan'y 25, 1843. 40-2w

☞ Cut this advertisement out and bring it on with you, or note the firm and number of street in your memorandum book.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.]

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Hull's Utero Abdominal Supporter.



THIS new Instrument, for the radical cure of Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, by external application, superseding the use of the objectionable Pessary, is confidently recommended to the afflicted as the means of perfect restoration to health, it never having failed of perfecting a cure, even under the most aggravated circumstances.

The Supporter has attained a very high character in Europe as well as in this country. It is adopted to the entire disuse of Pessaries, and all other painful surgical expedients, in the Lying-in Hospitals of London and Paris, and is universally recommended in Europe by medical men of the highest rank. In this country it is sustained by the leading members of the faculties of Colleges and Hospitals, and by all the eminent private practitioners.

Rooms have been furnished exclusively for Ladies, at No. 4 Vesey street, New York, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a lady is in constant attendance to apply Trusses and Supporters to female patients.

The above Instruments are for sale by

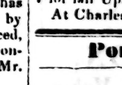
JAMES MARTINE,
Agent, Fayetteville.

Pamphlets describing its uses and application, can be had as above.

February 4, 1843.

HULL'S TRUSSES.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED PERSONS.



PERSONS afflicted with Ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application to the Office, No. 4 Vesey street, New York, or

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

FRESH
Drugs, Medicines, &c.,
At the New Drug Establishment,

Person Street, nearly opposite the Bank Cape Fear,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, in addition to his former stock, has received by the late arrivals a FRESH SUPPLY of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Among which are the following articles:

Aquafortis; Muriatic, Nitric, Prussic and Acetic Acids; Antimony; Arsenic; Arrow Root; Spts. Ammoniæ; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Amonia; Borax, refined; Blue Vitriol; Barley; Bole Armenian; Prussian Blue; Burgundy Pitch; Blacking, Military and Paste; Pulverized Yellow Bark; Flor. Benzoin; Blue Mass; Flesh and Shoe Brushes; Ext. Belladonna; Ox. Bismuth; Bazilicon Ointment; Cubebs, pul.; Cammomile Flors.; Camella, pulv.; Cantharides; Cobalt; Columbo, pulv.; Colchicum; Colocynth; Lapis Calaminaris; Chalk, prepared; Camphor; Calc. Charcoal; Calomel; Cologne; Ext. Cicuta, Cloves; Digitalis; Elm Bark; Ether; Elecampane; Emory; Ergot; Fowler's Solution; Arsenic; Glue; Gum Aloes; Gum Shellac; Gum Myrrh; Gum Guiac; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Gum Gamboge; Gum Arabic; Gum Tragacanth; Galls; Hair Powder; Powder Puffs; Hive Syrup; Hyd. Potash; Indigo; Ipecac; Ink, black and red; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Liquorice, refined; Lunar Caustic; Magnesia, cal. and carb.; Manna; Madder; Matches; Mustard; Sulphate Morphine; Acet. Morphine; Nux Vomica; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil; Croton Oil; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Opium; Piperine; Peppermint; Quassia; Quicksilver; Roots of all kinds; Sal. Tartar; Tartaric Acid; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Sup. Carb. Soda; Uva Ursi; Wedgewood's Mortars; Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff.

Wright's Pills; Godfrey's Cordial; Bateman's Drops; Capsules; Medicamentum; Cephalick Snuff; Henry's Magnesia; Turlington's Balsam; Tamarinds; Spirits Turpentine; White Lead; Putty; Window Glass, &c. &c.

The whole at prices designed to be satisfactory, and to insure a contin uance of the custom of those who purchase at the establishment.

JAMES A. McRAE.

☞ Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM having removed his Office to the new Drug Establishment on Person street, may be found there when not professionally engaged.

November 2, 1842. 28tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, are requested to come forward and settle the same with the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner. All persons having claims against said firm, will present them to me for settlement, as I am duly authorized to close the business of the firm.

The business will, for the present, be continued under my superintendence, and the very large and fresh STOCK OF GOODS on hand will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. C. ATKINS, Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1842. 31tf

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, Directors; CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the following SLAVES, for the apprehension of either a reward of Fifty Dollars will be given:

DAVE, who ranaway in Alabama, formerly belonging to Alex. Watson or Mr. Purcell, of Robeson county, N. C. Sometimes called Dave Watson.

Also, another slave named DAVE, purchased of W. G. McDonald, of Cumberland county, N. C.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension (without injury) of either of the above named Slaves.

R. YELDELL.

November 3, 1842. 27tf

☞ Information to be furnished to P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candies,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 17, 1842. 33-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

Sears' Bible Biography,

WITH several hundred Engravings; Sears' Wonders of the World, also with numerous Engravings; Norman's Rambles and Discoveries in Yucatan, with numerous Engravings. Language of Flowers.

Also, the U. S. Almanac for 1843; Sketches by Boz; Nicholas Nickleby; Oliver Twist; Curiosity Shop; Pickwick Papers; (all with Plates.) Condition and Fate of England, by Lester; Benjamin's Architect; U. S. Dispensatory; Preston's Book Keeping, Indelible Ink, &c.

Dec. 19. E. J. HALE.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES,** kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine.
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW GOODS;
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1843, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, viz:—

One Lot and three two story Brick Stores and Warehouses, (which will be sold separately or together,) known as "Hooper's Buildings."

One Lot on Mason Alley, with a comfortable Dwelling and Outhouses, now in the occupancy of Miss Anniss Pilkington, formerly D. McColl's.

One Lot in Lower Fayetteville, known as No. 17.

A tract of Land, beginning on the river and running to the road leading to Lumberton, including the "Piney Bottom," containing about 1600 acres, divided into lots of 60 to 221 acres, known as the Broadfoot and Ashe Lands.

A Plat of the Land, as divided, can be seen on application to J. Munn.

A Lot on Moore and Ann streets, the old Brick Yard, containing about 7 acres.

A Lot in Campbellton, being one-sixth of 6 acres undivided, at and below the mouth of Cross Creek.

Terms will be liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

MARGARET S. HOOPER,
Executrix of Jas. H. Hooper.
WM. HOOPER,
Adm'r of T. C. Hooper.

January 3, 1843 35ts

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

FRANCIS A. TERRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

WILL Practice in the County and Superior Courts of Richmond and the adjoining Counties. 35-6wpd

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE Dwelling House situated on Union Street and Maiden Lane, occupied by Mr. Wm. S. Latta.

Also, the Brick Store on the North side of Hay Street, occupied by Mr. D. McLaurin.

Also, the Warehouse on Franklin Street, in rear of the Bank of the State.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to

I. WETMORE, *Cashier.*

Dec. 20, 1842. 33tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms, that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

DICKSON EVANS, M. D.
Eclectic,

OCCUPIES the Store, corner of Green and Bow streets, where he may be found when not professionally engaged. He disclaims the use of poisons, whether vegetable, mineral, or animal; or any other means which have a tendency to reduce the vitality of the system.

"Do not counteract the living principle."—*Napoleon.*

His Materia Medica will be composed principally of the medical plants of our country, which have proven themselves innocuous and powerfully sanative.

"Prove all things and hold fast that which is good."—*St. Paul.*

A good assortment of Botanic Medicines will be kept for sale. These Medicines are particularly recommended for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Dropsy, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1843. 38tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

6 HHDS. PRIME NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 bbls. do. do. Molasses.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

January 6, 1843. 36-tf

Select Classical School.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces his intention to open a SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL in Fayetteville, on the 1st of March ensuing, in which the number of Pupils will not exceed twelve. The plan of study will be modelled after the programme of studies pursued in the Academical Department of the well known College of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, situated on Long Island, and the general discipline will be conformed, as far as practicable, to the rule of that Institution. It will be within the object of the present School to form those habits of application which best fit for an entrance into the Freshman or Sophomore Classes of the University of North Carolina, or any other literary institution in the Union. Applications for admission may be made at once. Terms, with reference to the times, $30 per session of 5 months.

The Subscriber has been favored with letters containing testimonials from the following gentlemen: Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., L. L. D.; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rector of St. Paul's College, College Point, Long Island; Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., President of the University of North Carolina; Rev. William Hooper, L. L. D., Professor of Ancient Languages in Columbia College, S. C.

JARVIS BUXTON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 17, 1843. 37tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TO FAMILIES.
ROWAND'S IMPROVED
TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. 2ndly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND.
No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 1, 1842. 18-tf

☞ A Fresh supply just received and or sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and or all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Cook Woman, accustomed also to house work; a good washer and ironer. Has no children Apply at this office.

January 11, 1843. 36-tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

Received per Henrietta Steamer,

25 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Common do. do.
A few dozen very superior PORT WINE.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 29, 1842. 35-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

VALUABLE LAND for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, a large quantity of Valuable LAND, in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, much of which is of a superior quality of bottom and up-land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, &c., with excellent Buildings, Grist Mill, and Orchard. This land lies in the midst of one of the finest ranges in North Carolina. Its character for health and good water, is seldom equalled. It will be sold in any number of acres to suit the purchaser, and on terms to suit the times. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to examine it. Application to me, near Raleigh, or to Gen. W. D. Dowd, near Carthage, Moore county, either in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

P. W. DOWD.

December 10, 1842. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John Kelly, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all persons having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JONA. EVANS, Sen., *Ex'r.*

December 6, 1842. 31tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificates as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 1st day of May next, to-wit:—

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
George W. Peay, Farmer.
John N. Brent, Merchant.
John Wall, Jr.,
Elmsley M. Woodburn, Merchant.
Bluford Williamson, Farmer.
James W. Sanders, Merchant.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
James W. Smith, Merchant.

ANSON COUNTY.
W. H. Bigelow, Mechanic.
Cullen Curlee, Farmer.
William Walden, Farmer.
Augustine Shepherd, Farmer.
James A. Harrell, Farmer.

STANLY COUNTY.
Thomas Tomlinson, Merchant.

GUILFORD COUNTY.
Joel Sanders, Trader.
George Underwood, Farmer.
Milton H. Sanders, Farmer.
Talbert Russell, Collier.
Jonathan Cook,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
John W. Matthews, Farmer.
John Hart, Laborer.
Charles Shadgett, Tavern-keeper.
Neill Patterson, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.
James Garner, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Samuel Rayner, Painter.

BLADEN COUNTY.
J. F. Barnes, Merchant.

By order of the Court.

W. E. ANDERSON, *C. D. C.*

Wilmington, Jan'y 11, 1843. 37-10w

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty.
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.
OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 24, 1842. 30-tf

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

THE Subscriber will give the above reward to any person who will deliver to me, or lodge in Jail so that I get them, my Negro Woman MARY and Child, who absconded in February last. She formerly belonged to Mrs. Wood in Lumberton, and from recent information she is now lurking about there. A further description is unnecessary, as she is so well known there.

R. G. W. HODGES.

Brownsville, S. C., Dec. 9, 1842. 32-2m

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Caps;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order at short notice.

E. J. HALE.

September 28.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Trace. with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

PATENT MEDICINES,

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto,
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters,
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

James Dalrymple and Andrew Cox, vs. Andrew Sheppard & Alex. C. Curry. } Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew Sheppard, one of the Defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, in the town of Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of February, 1843, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken as to him pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday of August, 1842.

36] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if it fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 1, 1843.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THIS popular article, for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, ulcers, and cutaneous affections generally, just received for sale at the Book Store. A more extended advertisement, with certificates of cures, will appear in a week or two in the Observer.

Jan'y 3.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 71, Maiden Lane, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

This article has been in constantly increasing use for 20 years past. Price 75 cents per bottle.

Hays' Liniment.

For the cure of Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Croup and Whooping Cough, Bruises, Sprains, and Burns, Sores and Ulcers.—Price $1 per bottle.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge,

A remedy for Worms, perfectly harmless to child or adult. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,

A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

Hewes' Liniment,

A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

Lin's Strengthening Plasters,

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